

OXFORD
MEDICAL LORE



SOUVENIR
B.M.A. MEETING
OXFORD, 1936

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THOMAS LINACRE, M.D.

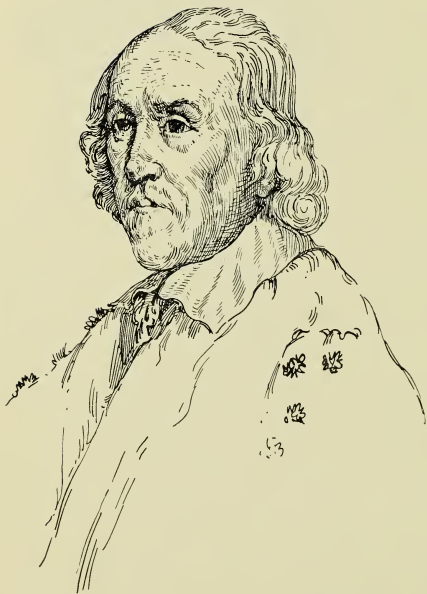
For the Medical Profession only

OXFORD
MEDICAL LORE



SOUVENIR
B.M.A. MEETING
OXFORD, 1936

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LONDON



WILLIAM HARVEY, M.D.

OXFORD MEDICAL LORE

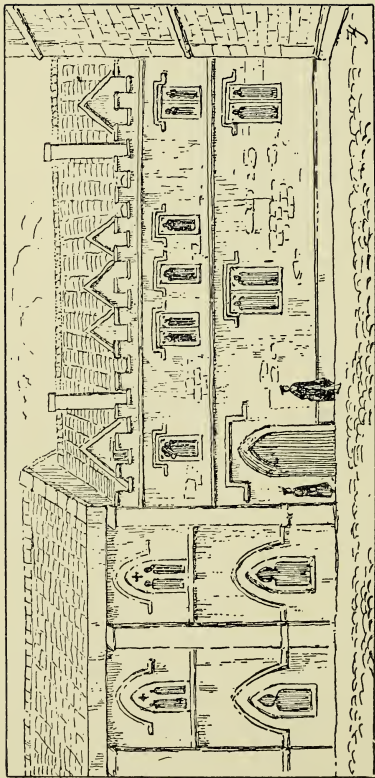
THE city of Oxford is said to date from the eighth century, but its authentic annals do not begin until the year 912 when it was occupied by Edward the Elder, King of the West Saxons.

Its university appears to have taken its rise in a small association of teachers and students which gradually developed into a large and important body.

By 1141 Oxford had become known as a seat of learning.

The first trace of its association with medical teaching is a statement in the *Anglica Judaica* that a Jewish School of Medicine existed there in the eleventh century. This statement is made probably because the Jews who came to England in Norman times brought with them a knowledge of Arabian medicine which, at that period, was more advanced than that of any other people.

In 1251, the first university teacher of medicine was appointed. His name was Stokes. He presumably taught at the Jewish School, and is described as a "Master of Physick," for the degree of Doctor of Medicine was not known until a century later, when it was first conferred in the newly-founded University of Prague. It is not until 1449 that we find actual evidence of doctors of medicine at Oxford, in which year it is recorded that the degree was conferred on one Thomas Edmonds, and after him on John Faceby, Physician to Henry VI, in 1451, and on Thomas Bloxham, in 1455. The Oxford Register is missing from 1455 to 1505; from the latter date it is continuous to the present day.



REMAINS OF THE ANCIENT HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST
now forming part of Magdalen College, Oxford

Although there is no record of the actual date when the first medical school was founded in Oxford, there is evidence from an ordinance issued by Archbishop Peckham in 1284 that there were students of medicine at the university at this period.

**Students of
medicine
in 1284**

As early as 1233, Henry III founded "an infirmarie for ye sicke" in Oxford, called St. John Baptist's Hospital, which stood on the site of the present Magdalen College. Few relics of this ancient foundation remain, although a portion of the stonework which is now part of the college kitchen is said to have once belonged to the old hospital. The Hospital of St. John was not an academical foundation, but independent of the university. The precise date of its beginning is unknown. In the fifteenth century, Henry III was recognised as its founder, and the date of its origin is said to have been 1233. But, although Henry re-founded and endowed the institution, there is reason to believe it was instituted much earlier by King John, who granted it certain lands and houses in Oxford.

The corporation thus endowed was entitled the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. John Baptist. The statutes are preserved in a fifteenth century MS. in the Bodleian Library, and it appears that sisters formed part of the community, probably for tending the sick poor who were lodged in the infirmary. The officers of the hospital were the "master" or "warden," the "cellarer" and the "sacrist," who, in addition to his usual duties, was charged with the care of the infirmary and its inmates. The brethren wore a distinctive habit of brown stuff with a cross on the left breast, and over this, out of doors, a cloak of the same colour with a double cross in front.

**Master and
Brethren of
the Hospital**

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Rx 'Tabloid'

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In 1458, when Magdalen College was founded, the hospital was annexed and taken over by that institution, and converted into a college of "secular persons studying theology and philosophy."

That this ancient foundation had a connexion with medical teaching in the university, is evidenced by the charters of the old hospital still preserved at Magdalen College. In 1377-8 there is reference to a "great Hall in the Street of Cats in the Parish of St. Mary," concerning which, Wood states "this great school was afterwards, if I am not mistaken, knowne by the name of Physicke Scoole and Hall and perhaps before Herberowe Hall."

Of the Physic Hall, Gutch, the historian of the university, states—

"Among the said schools or places wherein the said exercises were performed, 'Physic Hall' in St. Mary's Parish was one. There was a very fair school therein, which with the hall itself (inhabited by physicians) belonged to St. John's Hospital. All I can find material of this school is, that it with others of the same faculty 'were repaired by one John Major, an inceptor in the same faculty, in 1426.' After the divinity school now standing was finished, the students in physic did their exercises therein."

"Physic
Hall"

In another charter for the years 1484-5, it is recorded: "From the College of All Souls for a certain garden in Cat Street where was the school and hall called Phisick Hall, 20s. per annum."

From these records it is evident that a great medical school or hall existed in Oxford in the middle of the fourteenth century. This fact is also substantiated by a statute which was enacted about the same period, referring to physicians

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Rubber-stoppered bottles of 1 c.c. and 5 c.c.

For prices, see page 63

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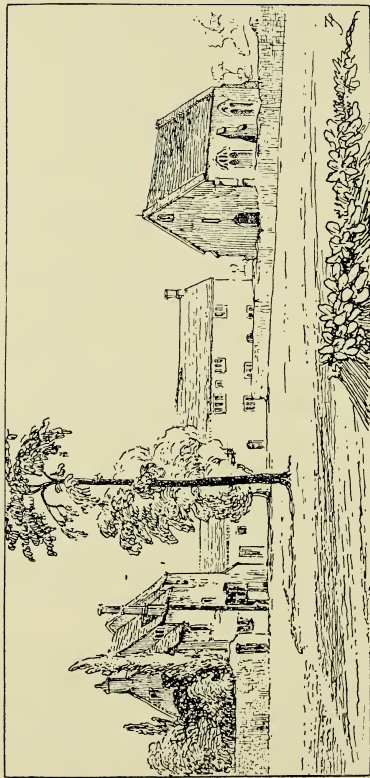
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and the exercises they were to perform for their degrees. Students of medicine were to "read cursorily one book of the pratique and another the theory part of physick 'per omnes scholas medicinales,' and that also whereas the vespers of artists and physicians did often happen together, to the hindrance of each other, it was ordained in the time of King Edward III, about the year 1357, that the vespers of physicians should be kept in 'Scoliis propriis' belonging to the faculty, and those of the artists in St. Mildred's."

It is in the records of Oxford that we have probably the earliest mention of the apothecary in this country. In the year 1277, there stood on the site of the present market a district called the "Spicery," which was allotted to the apothecaries and spicers to carry on their trade. According to a record dated 1332, one part of this locality was called "Apothecaries Rew or y^e place where y^e Apothecaries shops were in All Saints Parish." "This profession," says the chronicler, "is very ancient in Oxon, and seemeth to have been from y^e first under y^e jurisdiction of y^e Chancellor, at what time it was planted here there is doubt, yet it appears a certaine author's report, that John Falcandus of Luca was y^e first apothecary in England to Edward III, A.D. 1357, to be egregiously mistaken."

Early
record of
apothecaries
in Oxford

In making excavations with a view of tracing the old city walls the Architectural Society of Oxford made some interesting discoveries which are enumerated by Mr. Fraser H. Penny, M.A., in *Buried Oxford Unearthed*. The excavators struck on the dust-heap of an old apothecary's shop, for a bleeding basin as well as numbers of jars and glass bottles were discovered. Here



OLD ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, OXFORD, IN 1833

also was found a token of one William Bailey, which bears on one side the pestle and mortar symbolic of his craft.

Another ancient Oxford hospital founded by Henry I for the "receiving and susteyning of infirme leprose folke," once stood on the east side of the city, about a quarter of a mile from St. Clement's on the border of Cowley Marsh. It was built about the same time as Henry I built his palace of Beaumont, and was endowed by that monarch for the reception of twelve leprous persons and a chaplain. In the reign of Edward II the inmates of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Oxford, consisted of a master, who was to be in priest's orders, two healthy and six infirm brethren.

"In 1329, Edward III, to gratifie his scollers of Oriel Hall, conferred on them the hospital which was then much decayed, so that they might have the use of wholesome air in times of pestilential sickness."

In the chapel were several much revered relics, including St. Edward the Confessor's Comb, St. Bartholomew's skin, the bones of St. Stephen, and one of the ribs of St. Andrew the Apostle. These no doubt were considered valuable amuletic medicines at the time, and formed a great attraction to the hospital.

During the plague in Oxford, in 1643, the hospital was used as a common pest house. At the time of the siege by the Parliamentary forces, a large portion of the ancient structure was destroyed, and the lead roof of the chapel is said to have been melted down by the Cromwellian soldiers to make bullets, but, on the termination of the Civil War, it was rebuilt by

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Insulin of 100 per cent. purity.

The first commercial product
to be so prepared.

'Wellcome' Brand Insulin has
set a new high standard.

100, 200 and 400 Units in 5 c.c. and 200 units
in 10 c.c.

For prices, see page 61



Insulin Crystals

Oriel College. About the middle of the seventeenth century, part of the premises was occupied as an inn, and afterwards by a Mr. Glasse, a surgeon of Oxford, who is immortalised in the "Oxford Sausage" and elsewhere for his "prepared magnesia." Glasse's laboratory and manufactory remained in the old hospital until about 1833.

From a statute made by command of Richard II in 1384, it would appear that the Faculty of Medicine at that time was regarded as one of premier importance in the university, for it was enacted that at the Congregation and Convocation, doctors of medicine should occupy the place of honour on the right hand of the Chancellor, and doctors of civil law on the left.

Towards the close of the fourteenth century, the Faculty of Medicine found its prerogatives invaded by certain laymen, who without any licence, took upon themselves to practise in the town and neighbourhood. Interlopers of this sort, not being amenable to the statutes of the university, might long have exercised their lucrative calling with impunity, if the graduates in Congregation had not, in 1400, hit upon the ingenious device of proceeding against them as "disturbers of the peace," which is said to have had the desired effect.

The earliest allusion to the practice of surgery in Oxford, so far as has been ascertained, is contained in a statute dated November 7, 1462, wherein mention is made of one Petrus de Alcomlowe, who, after examination, was admitted and licensed to practise the art of surgery in the city.

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Products are available for administration by mouth, for local application to the nose and pharynx and for injection.

See also page 59



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source of
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Although a school or hall for teaching medicine had existed, degrees been conferred and professors of medicine appointed in the university, there appears to have been no endowment for this purpose until the year 1524, when Thomas Linacre, some time Fellow of All Souls' College, left certain lands in fee in the County of Kent for the maintenance of two physic lectures in Oxford.

**Endowment
of physic
lectures**

Thomas Linacre was born in the year 1460, and was educated at Canterbury. At the age of 20 he went to Oxford, and in 1484 was made a Fellow of All Souls. About the year 1485, he went to Florence to become a pupil of Demetrius Chalcondylas and of Politian, to the latter of whom he was introduced by William Selling, the learned monk of Canterbury. He also enjoyed the patronage and hospitality of Lorenzo de Medici, and was thus brought into close contact with Giovanni de Medici, who afterwards became Pope Leo X. From Florence, Linacre proceeded southwards in order to explore the splendid libraries of Rome. One day when he was at the Vatican, reading Plato's Phaedon in the original Greek, he was accosted by a stranger who proved to be Hermolaus Barbarus, the renowned scholar, and the acquaintance thus casually begun soon ripened into intimate friendship. It became Linacre's privilege to form one of that favoured circle, in whose company the illustrious Venetian would forget for a while the bitterness of exile and proscription; he joined in the pleasant lounge through the extensive gardens in the cool of the evening, and listened to discussions on the work of Dioscorides, or arguments respecting the virtues and medicinal uses of the plants that grew around.

**Career of
Thomas
Linacre**

**Foreign
study**

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SUSPENSION

A highly efficient medium for
radiographic examination of
the intestinal tract.

Tasteless, odourless and free
from soluble barium salts.

Requires no mucilaginous
suspending agent.

Winchester Quarts. For price, see page 56



Ulcer on lesser curvature of stomach
demonstrated by 'Barolac' meal

During his stay in Italy, Linacre visited Venice and Padua. At the former city he made the acquaintance of the great printer, Aldus Romanus and at the latter place he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and probably spent some time in medical study.

He returned to England, laden with books which he had either bought or transcribed, and again settled at Oxford. Soon after his return he was incorporated M.D. on his Padua degree, and delivered public lectures on physic in the University. About the year 1500, he was called to Court to receive from Henry VI the appointment of tutor and medical adviser to the young Prince Arthur of Wales. Soon after the accession of Henry VIII in 1509, Linacre was made one of the King's physicians, with a salary of £50 a year.

**Return to
Oxford**

Entering holy orders shortly afterwards, he became eligible for different ecclesiastical benefices which he held in rapid succession. The foundation of the College of Physicians was mainly due to his efforts, and he became the first president and remained in that office till his death. The first meetings of this body were held at his house in Knightrider Street, London, of which he conveyed a portion to the college during his lifetime, and also presented to it his medical library.

**Foundation
of the
College of
Physicians**

As a physician, his skill was acknowledged in the highest quarters, and he ranks with the most distinguished scholars of his time. Between the years 1517 and 1524, besides many other works, he published translations into Latin of five medical treatises by Galen, which, according to Erasmus, were more valuable than the originals.

**Linacre as
physician
and author**

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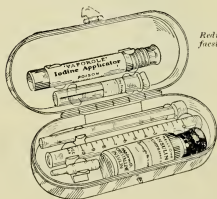
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*For details of size and price, see Wellcome's
Medical Diary*



*Reduced
facsimile*

In the time of Henry VIII, owing to the extinction and ruin of many church preferments, and the unsettled condition of the religious bodies, a large number of divinity students commenced to take up the study of medicine. This influx led to the promulgation of a decree by the King, which rendered examination compulsory before a man was allowed to practise. This decree, which was confirmed by the King in 1535, ran as follows:—

**Compulsory
examination**

“Because divers scholars, upon a foresight of the ruin of the College, had and did now betake themselves to physick, who, as yet raw and unexpert, would adventure to practise to the utter undoing of many, they the said visitors ordered therefor, that none should practise or exercise that faculty, unless he had been examined by the physick professor concerning his knowledge therein.”

Further regulations were made in a statute enacted about 1565. From this time, “a student in physick was not obliged to proceed to Master of Arts in order to acquire a batchelor of physick’s degree, but he was to attend the publick lectures in that faculty for six or seven years for the said degree.” At a later period, after the student had taken a bachelor’s degree, “he is to wait four years for a doctor’s degree, and to read either six solemn lectures from one o’clock till two each day, on any part of Galen’s works at pleasure, or three cursory lectures, by expounding some one of Galen’s books.”

**Attendance
at lectures**

“Every doctor of physick after his admission is allowed to practice in all kinds of physick, but no other is suffered to practice thus in Oxford unless he be a Master of Arts and taken a batchelor’s degree and be admitted by the congregation to practice.”

**Qualifications
for practice
in 1565**

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Produces reliable and rapid action in all cases in which digitalis therapy is indicated.

Purity is controlled by accurate analytical methods.

For list of products and prices, see page 58



Digoxin Crystals

"No one is allowed to practice surgery within the university without the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor's licence first obtained, and if anyone shall presume contrary he shall be punished as a disturber of the peace. A student in surgery is admitted to practice throughout England, if he has been exercent therein for seven years, and has gone through two operations in Anatomy and performed three cures at the least, and be also approved of under the handwriting of the King's professor of physick and of one doctor in the same faculty, or of any three doctors of physick residing within the university, and then his grace on supplication is granted with a condition, that he cures gratis four poor persons (at least) when required thereunto."

"Respecting apothecaries," says Ayliffe, "anciently the election and admission of all apothecaries at Oxford was in the Chancellor's power. Apothecaries are deemed in law 'inter personas inhonoratas,' and are so called *ab apothecâ*, a shop or warehouse for laying up things."

In the year 1526, one David Styles was admitted an apothecary, by swearing the following articles before the Chancellor, his commissary Dr. Thomas Moscroff and the Proctors: "I swear that I will always have in my shop all medicines, species of medicines and confections which concern the art and mystery of an apothecary, and are necessary for the health of man."

"That I shall be contented once a year (at least) that certain physicians practising in the university shall visit my shop upon the account of good and bad medicines, in the month of November, or any

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Tubes of two sizes

For prices, see page 63



'Tannafax' applied: coagulum formed

other time if occasion shall require it, to be adjudged of by the Vice-Chancellor, one of the Proctors and the practising physicians here; and these searchers and tryers of medicines being of the Vice-Chancellor's and Proctor's appointment, shall have power to destroy and throw away all bad and unprofitable medicines and drugs.

“That I will sell all things appertaining to my trade at a low and reasonable price, and as sold in other places in England.

“That I will not make up any compound medicines without the presence and advice of some physician admitted to practice, who shall judge those samples fit to be made up into compositions.

“That I will observe these things without fraud or deceit.”

Medical disputations or discussions on medical treatment, which were common in the university at this period, seem to have been the forerunners of the meetings of local associations and societies at the present day. According to a manuscript now in the Harleian Collection, written in 1566, a discussion on medicine was one of the entertainments provided by the university for the delectation of Queen Elizabeth at Oxford in 1566. The record runs: “Thursday, Sept. 5th, 1566. This day being Thursday, were disputations in Physick and Divinity in St. Mary's, the University Church, from two of the clock or thereabout untill seaven, before the Queen's Majesty; who gave very attent care unto them and tarried till the full end thereof.”

On a later visit to the university city in 1592, Her Majesty was again entertained by a “medical disputation” in St. Mary's.

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Products are issued for oral administration and for injection.

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Reduced facsimiles

Thomas Moscroff, Master of Arts and Licentiate in Physic, was the first to be appointed to the chair of medicine in Oxford, founded by Linacre, which he held for several years. The lands, however, were afterwards made over to Merton College by a composition dated 3 Ed. VI, on condition that this society "should depute someone to expound and read public lectures out of the books of Galen and Hippocrates, in the college refectory, to all such members of the university as might please to attend."

**First
Linacre
Professor**

Thus the readership founded by Linacre, ceased to be regarded as his endowment very soon after its foundation, and it is to Edward VI that the establishment of a public professorship of medicine is generally attributed, John Warner, doctor of physic and warden of All Souls being the individual then selected to fill the chair. Apparently no royal endowment was attached to this appointment until the reign of James I, who gave the mastership of Ewelme in Oxfordshire to the reader of this lecture and his successors, and thus became the real and substantial founder of the Regius professorship of medicine.

**Regius
professor-
ship of
medicine**

Of the famous medical men who graduated at Oxford, mention must be made of Thomas Sydenham, who was born at Wynford Eagle in Dorsetshire in 1624, and entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, as a fellow-commoner in 1642. He had not been long at the university when the Civil War broke out, and he joined the Parliamentary forces and remained in military service till 1646, when he returned to Oxford and took up the study of medicine. In 1648 we find him elected a Fellow of All Souls, and a year later he was appointed

**Thomas
Sydenham**



THOMAS WILLIS, M.D.

Senior Bursar of that College. He was created a Bachelor of Medicine in 1648 by command of the Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University, without having taken a degree in arts.

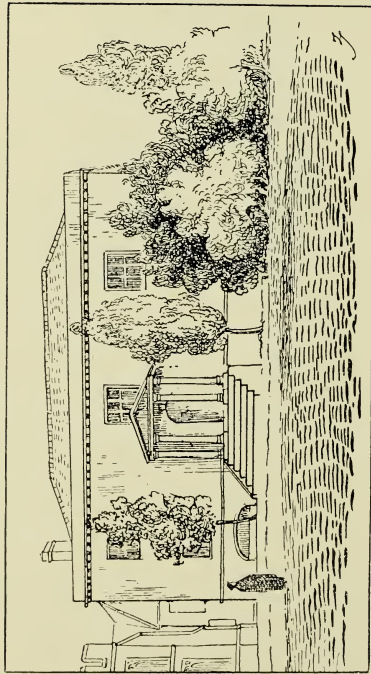
There was no hospital for clinical study at Oxford, and after a few years Sydenham proceeded to London where he started to practise as a physician in Westminster. In 1663, he obtained the licence of the Royal College of Physicians, and steadily advanced in his profession. His chief contributions to medicine were his observations on the epidemic diseases of successive years, his descriptions of certain special diseases such as chorea, gout, hysteria and others, and his method of treating small-pox. By these discoveries and his methods of studying disease, Sydenham is admitted to have marked an epoch in the art of medicine. He died in 1689 at his house in Pall Mall.

Another worker in Oxford in the seventeenth century was the famous William Harvey, who studied anatomy and practised dissecting in the university city. He went to Oxford with King Charles, and was there incorporated M.D. in 1642. Three years later he was made a Warden of Merton by Royal Mandate, and remained in the city until after its surrender in 1646, when he returned to London.

William
Harvey

Thomas Willis, who was born in 1621, was another celebrated physician connected with Oxford. He matriculated from Christ Church, and graduating as M.D. in 1646, began to practise in a house opposite Merton College. Here he wrote many of his famous works, including "Diatribæ duæ medico-philosophicæ" and those on "Fermentation" and "Fevers." He was appointed

Thomas
Willis



THE ANATOMY SCHOOL, OXFORD, IN 1750

Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy in 1660, and created M.D. Working with Richard Lower, Thomas Millington and Christopher Wren, he wrote his "*Cerebri Anatomiae Nervorumque Descriptio et Usus*," which was pronounced to be the most exact account of the nervous system at the time. He took an active part in the meetings at Oxford which led to the formation of the Royal Society, of which he became a Fellow after its establishment. In 1666 he took up his residence in London, and soon acquired a large practice. He was the last English physician to quote with approval the practice of John of Gaddesden. To him is attributed the discovery of diabetes mellitus, and his other works will ever render his name famous. He died at his house in St. Martin's Lane in 1675, and lies in Westminster Abbey.

In the year 1623, not long after Harvey's famous discovery of the circulation of the blood had been announced, one R. Tomlyns of Westminster endowed an anatomical Anatomical
lectureship lectureship at Oxford, directing that a reader of anatomy should be appointed, who, out of the funds left for the endowment, should employ a skilful surgeon or dissector to make public demonstrations on the human subject at certain stated times.

The first reader appointed was Dr. Clayton, Regius Professor of Physic, and Master of Pembroke College, who delivered his inaugural lecture in May, 1624.

For a considerable period, the anatomical lectures were delivered in one of the rooms underneath the Museum, but in the year 1750, Matthew Lee, of Christ Church, founded a readership for anatomy, and erected a distinct building for the delivery of lectures within the precincts



JOHN RADCLIFFE, M.D.

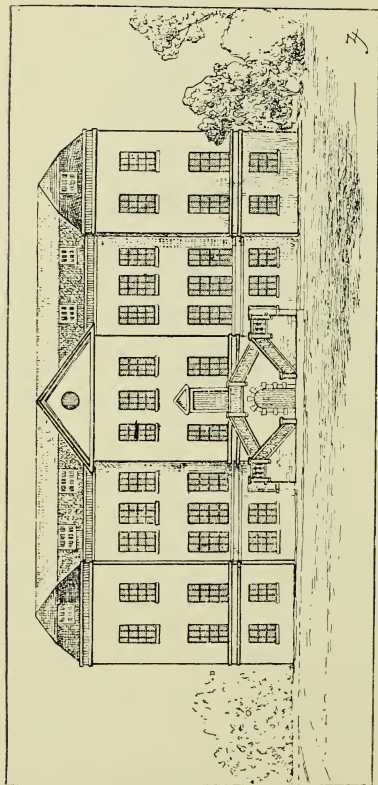
of that College. This building was called the Anatomy School. Ingram mentions that it contained several beautiful wax models of the human body executed at Florence. Below the lecture room were the dissecting rooms.

Another famous physician connected with Oxford, John Radcliffe, was the founder of the Radcliffe Library and Infirmary, and a liberal benefactor to the university. Born in 1650, he was admitted to ^{John} Radcliffe University College at the age of 15, and in 1667 was made senior scholar. Proceeding to study medicine, he took his degree as Bachelor in 1675, and became M.D. in 1682. In his study of medicine, as in other subjects, he succeeded more by his ready wit than by his learning. He boasted that his library consisted of some "phials, a skeleton, and a herbal." He settled to practise in Oxford, and his success in coping with an epidemic of small-pox in the city soon made him famous.

To the university he left most of his property. For his old college he founded two medical travelling fellowships, and bequeathed a sum of money to enlarge the college ^{Radcliffe's} buildings and found a library. From ^{benefactions} other funds left by him, the Radcliffe Infirmary and Observatory were built, and the Radcliffe Library was formed and the building completed in 1747.

By the will of the Earl of Lichfield, a Chancellor of the University, who died in 1772, a fund was created for the delivery of clinical lectures at the Radcliffe Infirmary, for the instruction of students in medicine.

About 1776, the new anatomical theatre was commenced in Oxford. This theatre was built



RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, IN OXFORD, 1843

The Radcliffe Infirmary was completed and opened for the public use on St. Luke's Day, 1770. Since then it has been improved by various additions and alterations, notable among which are a department for children and a ward for fever patients

under the direction of J. Parsons, of Christ Church, in 1776, who organised the arrangements, and read two courses of lectures in anatomy every year. It was in 1780 that Parsons was elected first clinical professor of the Radcliffe Infirmary.

New
anatomical
theatre

In 1803, Dr. George Aldrich, a physician, founded three professorships; one in anatomy, another in the practice of medicine, and a third in chemistry.

From these fragments of the history of medical teaching in Oxford which we have endeavoured to gather, it will be seen that the growth of medical education in the university city was very slow. Although some of the sciences which are regarded as introductory to the study of medicine have been taught in Oxford from an early period, strange as it may seem, it is only within comparatively recent years that instruction in anatomy, physiology and chemistry, has been given as part of a medical curriculum. While the university aimed at educating professional men in the theory of their art, until the last century it never offered them the practical training necessary to the practice of it. There was, in fact, no real and complete medical school in Oxford until 1854.

Slow
growth of
medical
education

The graduates of Oxford University to-day have, however, great traditions, and are the successors of Linacre, Sydenham, Harvey, Willis and Sir Thomas Browne, of John Mayow, who discovered the existence of oxygen (though he called it intro-ærial spirit) a century before Priestley, and many others who have attained the highest position in medicine and surgery, and whose names will ever remain inscribed on the roll of fame.

Great
traditions



THE DANBY GATE OF PHYSICK GARDEN OXFORD

This beautiful old gateway with its carved niches and quaint statuary, forms a fitting entrance to the ancient physick garden, and is one of the most interesting relics of the seventeenth century in Oxford.

The laying of the foundation stone by the Vice-Chancellor of the University on St. James' Day, 1632, was made the occasion of a great function in which the chief physicians of Oxford played a prominent part.

Orations were spoken by Dr. Edward Dawson of Broadgates Hall, and Dr. Clayton, the then Regius Professor of Medicine.

The Physick Garden marks an epoch in the medical history of Oxford University.

THE PHYSICK GARDEN AT OXFORD

It is to Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, at one time gentleman commoner at Christ Church, that Oxford owes its beautiful physick garden, which was founded in 1632

Origin and purpose

“for the use and honour of the University, and for the service of all medical practitioners, and for supplying the physician’s apothecaries, and who else shall have occasion for things of that nature, with what is right and true, fresh and good, for the service of health and life.”

In the early part of the seventeenth century, Lord Danby presented the university with two hundred and fifty pounds for the purchase of a piece of land close to the East gate, to be laid out for this purpose. On St. James’ Day, 1632, the foundation stone of the picturesque archway, which still forms the entrance, was laid by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, on which occasion, it is recorded, orations were spoken by Mr. Edward Dawson, a physician of Broadgates Hall, and Dr. Clayton, the King’s professor of medicine.

After the completion of the walls and archway in 1633, the garden was stocked with various medicinal plants, and John Tradescant, the elder, was appointed gardener; but whether he actually took up the office or not is uncertain, for he died shortly afterwards.

Owing to Lord Danby’s death, in 1644, and the unsettled state of the times, nothing was done towards appointing a professor until 1669, when Robert Morison made application for the appointment, upon which it was agreed that an annual stipend of £40 a year should be allowed him, on condition

**First
Professor of
Botany**

TRADE
MARK

'TABLOID'

BRAND

TRADE

'EMPIRIN'

MARK

(ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID)

COMPOUND

The analgesic and anti-
pyretic combination of
exceptional character.

Presents acetylsalicylic acid,
gr. $3\frac{1}{2}$, phenacetin, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$, and
caffeine, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, in such a high
state of purity that full
therapeutic action is rapidly
produced.

Bottles of 25 and 100 products

For prices, see page 59



Reduced facsimile

of his reading lectures during the spring and autumn. During his period of office, Morison wrote his great work, "*Plantarum Historia Universalis*," which was published in 1680. He delivered his first lecture in the school of medicine on September 2, 1670, and on the 5th of that month removed to the physick garden, where he lectured three times a week to a considerable audience.

In 1675, John Evelyn states he attended one of Morison's lectures. On the death of Morison in 1683, Jacob Bobart, the son of the chief gardener or supervisor in Morison's time, succeeded to the chair of botany, and continued the labours of his predecessor by the publication of the third part of the Oxford History of Plants.

His father, Bobart the elder, had published a catalogue of the plants at Oxford more than 20 years before the first professor was appointed.

Jacob Bobart was succeeded by Edwin Sandys of Wadham in 1720, and then followed Gilbert Trowe.

In 1728, the whole establishment was placed on an improved footing, and its per-
manence secured, through the Dr. Sherard
generosity of Dr. William Sherard.

Sherard was an enthusiastic botanist, and travelled much on the Continent collecting plants, and forming connexions with the greatest foreign botanists of the time. He presented his great herbarium, which he had collected in Smyrna and the East, to the physick garden, gave £500 towards enlarging the conservatory, and built a library adjoining, and furnished it with books. On his death he left £3000 to provide a salary for the professor of botany. In compliance with the terms of Dr. Sherard's will, Dillenius, who had

TRADE 'EULYKOL' MARK

(Under British Patent)

PHENYLETHYL ESTERS OF A SELECTED FRACTION
OF THE ACIDS OF HYDNOCARPUS OIL—SOMETIMES
DESIGNATED "PHENYLETHYL HYDNOCARPATE"

Provides distinct advantages
over the creosoted ethyl
esters hitherto employed in
Lupus Vulgaris.

In Leprosy, although
'EULYKOL' is still under
trial, results already obtained
commend it to the serious
attention of all workers.

Bottles of 25 c.c.

For price, see page 60



been brought by him from Giessen, was appointed first Sherardian Professor of Botany in 1728. He received a visit from Linnæus in 1736, whose system, however, he did not accept.

In 1784, Dr. John Sibthorpe, of Lincoln College, was appointed to the chair, and by his zeal did much to promote the advancement of the science. He enriched the garden by making over to it all his drawings, books and collections of plants at his death.

Sibthorpe was succeeded by Dr. George Williams, who died in 1834, when Dr. C. G. B. Daubeny was chosen a professor. He was followed by Dr. Sidney Vines.

Dr. Sibthorpe

More recent
professors

When Uffenbach visited Oxford in 1710, he went to the Hortus Medicus with Dr. Büttner. They had an introduction to Jacob Bobart, but the visitors were evidently not much impressed, for Büttner states "he did not see a dozen plants which he considered rare."

Another visitor to Oxford describes the physick garden in 1761 as follows: "It was divided into four quarters, with a broad walk down the middle, a cross walk, and one all round. . . Near the entrance, one on the right and the other on the left hand, are two elegant and useful green-houses built by the university for exotics; of which there is as considerable a collection as can be met with anywhere. One of the large aloes was blown in 1750 and grew to the height of twenty-one feet. In the quarters within the yew hedges is the greatest variety imaginable of such plants as require no artificial heat to nourish them, all ranged in the proper classes and numbered. At

The Physick
Garden in
1761

TRADE
MARK

'HYPOLOID'

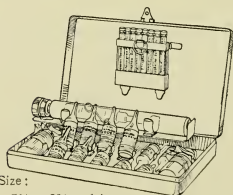
BRAND

HYPODERMIC

POCKET-CASE

No. 65

Nickel-plated Metal Case ideally suited to the requirements of the busy medical man. Fitted 'AGLA' Three-piece Syringe in Spirit-tight Container, 'Agla' Needle, 'Hypoloid' and 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products, etc.



Size :

 $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8} \times 1$ in.

the lower end of the middle walk, near the iron gates, are two magnificent yew trees, cut in the form of pedestals (but of enormous size), with a flower pot on the top, and a plant as it were growing out of it. Eastward of the garden without the walls is an excellent hot-house, where tender plants, such whose native soil lies beneath the tropics, are raised and brought to great perfection : viz., the ananas, or pineapple, the plantain, the coffee shrub, the cinnamon, the creeping cereus, and many others."

Thomas Tickell, a poet of the early eighteenth century, is the author of the following quaint lines on the famous old Dutch trees in the Oxford Physick Garden :—

“How sweet the landskip ! Where in living
trees
 Here frowns a vegetable Hercules !
 There famed Achilles learns to live again
 And looks yet angry in the mimic scene ;
 Here artful birds, which blooming arbours
show,
 Seem to fly higher, while they upward grow,
 From the same leaves both arms and warriors
rise ;
 And every bough a different charm supplies.”



DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD), ca. 1463

ANCIENT ACADEMIC COSTUMES OF MEDICAL GRADUATES OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY

The origin of academic robes or costumes goes back to a period of considerable antiquity, and is probably coeval with the foundation of the system of academical degrees. The latter arose through the teachers of the schools banding themselves together into exclusive societies which may be called guilds of learning, for the possession of a university degree at that time was recognised practically as a licence to teach or lecture. “Distinction for scholars besides degrees are habits and formalities which have been used in this University from the days of King Alfred (if not before),” says Gutch, the historian of Oxford University.

“The gown wide-sleeved, for such in several foregoing years was, and is still, the Benedictine habit, was anciently used by the generality of scholars. At first it was no more than the ordinary coat, and reached but little below the knees.

“When degrees became a little more frequent, in the reigns of Richard I and King John, other fashions were invented for distinction’s sake. There was a common distinction made in vestiture between the Masters or Doctors of Theology, Medicine, Law and Arts. The fashion that Masters and Doctors or Professors of Theology used, was a scarlet gown with wide sleeves faced with certain beast skins, furred, both costly and precious. Over that was a habit of the same, viz., half a gown without sleeves,

Origin of
academic
robes

Distinction
in vestiture



DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD)—1650

before and over all, a hood lined with the same matter that the gown is faced with. The fashion of a Doctor or Professor of Law or Medicine was the same with Theologists, only distinguished by the facing and lining of another colour. Bachelors of Arts, Law and Physic, their gowns were of various colours as russet, violet, tawny, blue, etc., were also wide-sleeved but not faced, and their hoods of the same colour with their gowns, but not lined, only edged with lamb or cony skin."

In an early statute, said to have been made in 1421, it is laid down that a Bachelor lecturing in Medicine was allowed to dispense with a cope, provided that he wore a decent long tabard. The tabard was a kind of vest with armholes, but without sleeves, and was probably worn with the gown.

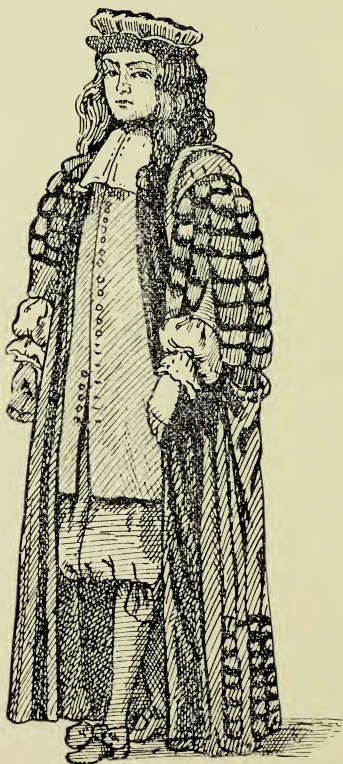
**Lecturer's
gown**

The academic robes of a Doctor of Medicine at the close of the fifteenth century are said to have consisted of the pileus or closely fitting cap with the point on the crown, a red cope closed in front and over it a red tippet. Over this was probably a green hood, which appears to have been the distinguishing colour of the faculty of medicine at this period, and green sleeves appear through the armholes in the cope.

**The Doctor of
Medicine's
gown in
fifteenth
century**

The origin of the academic cap goes back to a period of considerable antiquity, and, according to Gascoyne, dates from the days of King Alfred. Historians generally agree that the earliest kind worn was "the square form with the upper part somewhat steepled," "but," adds Wood, "the doctors of medicine wore round caps." There is evidence of

**The
academic cap**



DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD)—1675

this in the drawing of a Doctor of Medicine in the fifteenth century, on *page 44*. An ancient statute records that "a plain cap or bonnet inclining to a square form was worn in the University of Oxford, whereof the fillet wherewith it was to be tied or bound about the head, was called *tena*, and of divers colours."

This was probably the early square cap mentioned by Sir John Peshall, which he describes as having "an edging of lace or ribands of different colours about it."

"The makers of these caps or bonnets," says Wood, "were called *Birretarii*, that is commonly called *capper hurrurs* or *knitters of caps*." Curiously enough they were united with the Society of Barber Surgeons in Oxford in 1500. After the time of the Reformation, "a square cap without any stiffening, which causes such corner to flay," came into fashion. This style remained until the stiff flat square top with the hanging tassel was introduced.

The Doctors of Medicine wore a round flat cap during the last century, as depicted in the drawing on *page 53*.



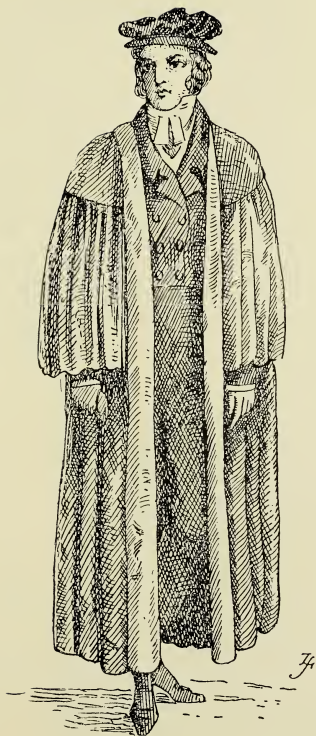
BACHELOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD)—1675



DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD) IN FULL
ROBES—1675



DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD)—1750



DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD)—1820



DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD)
in full academic robes, as worn at the present time

LUPUS VULGARIS



Lesion
before
treatment



Lesion
after
treatment
with
Phenylethyl
Hydnocarpate

see
'EULYKOL'
page 60

TREATMENT OF BURNS



(1) Burns on hand and wrist.



(2) 'TANNAFAX' applied—
black coagulum formed.



(3) Coagulum removed—
healthy new skin revealed.

NOTES ON SOME BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. FINE PRODUCTS

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TRADE 'ALEPOL' MARK

The Sodium Salts of a Selected Fraction of the less irritating lower melting-point Fatty Acids of Hydnocarpus Oil

Properties and Indications.—Used in leprosy. 'ALEPOL' tends to cure the condition by causing local reactions in the leprotic tissue.

Administration.—Usually a 3 to 6 per cent. solution is injected subcutaneously or intramuscularly. In exceptional cases may be given intravenously.

Prices in London: Bottles of 25 gm. (5/6) and 100 gm. (20/0) per bottle

ALKALINE COMPOUND, EFFERVESCENT

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

R Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5 [0.324 gm.]
Calcii Lactophosphatis,	gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]
Potassii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Magnesii Sulphatis, Anhyd.,	gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 1 [0.065 gm.]
Salis Effervescentis,	q.s.

Properties and Indications.—An alkaline effervescent product for use in certain conditions producing pyrexia or acidosis. One product represents about 21 grains of bicarbonate.

Administration.—One to two, dissolved in half-a-tumblerful of water, after meals.

Price in London: Tubes of 25, at 1/10 per tube

TRADE 'AVENYL' MARK

A mercury preparation for the treatment of leprosy complicated by syphilis

Properties and Indications.—'AVENYL' controls the syphilis, renders the Wassermann reaction negative and, at the same time, treats the leprous condition.

Administration.—A 0.25 per cent. solution in Hydnocarpus Oil, or a 0.5 per cent. saturated solution in 'MOOGROL,' injected subcutaneously, commencing with 1 c.c., increased to 4 c.c. or more.

Price in London: Tubes of 1 gm., at 6/8 per tube

BARBITONE, TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

5:5-diethylbarbituric acid

Properties and Indications.—Hypnotic. Valuable in the treatment of nervous insomnia and in the delirium of fevers.

Administration.—Five to 10 grains, taken with water.

Prices in London: Gr. 5, bottles of 25 (1/0) and 100 (3/0);

0.5 gm., bottles of 25 (1/6) per bottle

TRADE MARK 'BAROLAC' BRAND**BARIUM SULPHATE SUSPENSION**

A 30 per cent. suspension of 'Wellcome' Barium Sulphate

Properties and Indications.—Used as an opaque meal for radiographic examination of the alimentary canal. The use of a mucilaginous suspending agent is unnecessary.

Administration.—By the mouth before the examination.

Price in London: Winchester Quarts, at 10/0 each

TRADE MARK 'BICREOL' BRAND **BISMUTH CREAM**

Contains 0.15 gm. Metallic Bismuth per c.c. in a creo-camp base

Properties and Indications.—For injection in specific conditions.

Administration.—One c.c. to 2 c.c. by intramuscular injection.

Prices in London: Glass jars of 1/2 oz. (2/6) and 2 oz. (5/6) per jar

BISMUTH METAL, TRADE MARK 'HYPOLOID' BRAND

0.2 gm. Bismuth Metal suspended in 1 c.c. Sterile Isotonic Glucose Solution

Properties and Indications.—As for 'BICREOL.'

Administration.—One c.c. to 1.5 c.c. by intramuscular injection.

Prices in London: Rubber-capped bottles of 5 c.c. (1/9), 10 c.c. (3/3) and 25 c.c. (7/6) per bottle

CALCIFEROL. TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

The pure crystalline anti-rachitic substance

Properties and Indications.—Calciferol has a constant activity of 40,000 Units per mgm. Used in the prophylaxis and treatment of rickets.

Administration.—4000 to 10,000 Units, once or twice daily, depending upon the severity of the case.

0.0001 gm. = 4000 International Units

UNIT.—By a comparative ability, with a standard preparation of anti-rachitic vitamin, to cure or prevent rickets in rats, a preparation of unknown activity may be standardised, the result being expressed in units per gramme. A Unit is defined on page 598 of B.P. 1932.

The Vitamin D contained in about 15 oz. of an average cod liver oil is equivalent to 0.001 gm. of Calciferol.

Prices in London: 0.0001 gm., bottles of 25 (1/10) and 100 (5/11);
0.00025 gm., bottles of 25 (3/9) and 100 (13/2) per bottle

CALCIUM GLUCONATE

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

A calcium salt of gluconic acid containing approximately
9 per cent. calcium

Properties and Indications.—May be used wherever calcium therapy is indicated, *e.g.*, as a pre-operative measure and during pregnancy.

Administration.—For Adults—two to three 'TABLOID' products, three times a day, *before food*. For Children—one product, three times a day, *before food*. Also issued as 'TABLOID' CALCIUM GLUCONATE WITH CALCIFEROL and 'TABLOID' CALCIUM GLUCONATE AND IRON (EFFERVESCENT).

Price in London: Gr. 20, tubes of 25, at 1/10 per tube

CAROTENE. TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Precursor of Vitamin A. Unsaturated hydrocarbon, having the empirical formula $C_{40}H_{56}$; may be obtained in pure crystalline form

Properties and Indications.—Exhibits the characteristic physiological properties of Vitamin A.

Administration.—One to five products, according to age, three times a day.

Price in London: 0.002 gm., bottles of 25, at 3/6 per bottle

COD LIVER OIL. TRADE MARK 'KEPLER' BRAND

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL is tested for its Vitamin A and D contents and presents these Vitamins in their natural form and association

Properties and Indications.—An easily-digested fat of high nutritive value. Cod liver oil is used for the prevention and treatment of rickets and should be administered during the ante-natal period and lactation; also during childhood.

Administration.—Dose varies from one to two drops for infants to two dessertspoonfuls for adults.

'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract presents cod liver oil in a palatable and easily-digested form and contains the B Vitamins in addition to Vitamins A and D.

Prices in London: Bottles of 8 oz. (2/6) and 16 oz. (4/0) per bottle

TRADE 'DIGINUTIN' MARK

A Stable Solution of the Total Glucosides of the leaf of *Digitalis purpurea*. Physiologically Standardised

Properties and Indications.—Extremely stable and possesses distinct advantages over the B.P. tincture. Of the same strength as 'Wellcome' Digitalis Tincture, B.P.

Administration.—Orally, in same dosage as tincture. 'TABLOID' 'DIGINUTIN' is also available.

Prices in London: Bottles containing 1 fl. oz. (2/0) and 8 fl. oz. (12/0) per bottle

DIGITALIS LEAF, TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Standardised so that gr. 1 contains 0.6 International Units

Properties and Indications.—May be employed in place of the tincture. Gr. 1-1/2 is approximately equivalent to 17 mins. of 'WELLCOME' DIGITALIS TINCTURE, B.P.

Administration.—Two grains by mouth, every six hours.

Prices in London: Gr. 1/2, bottles of 25 (0/6) and 100 (1/3); gr. 1, bottles of 25 (0/7) and 100 (1/6) per bottle

DIGOXIN (B. W. & CO.)

(Under British Patent)

A pure, stable crystallized glucoside, $C_{41}H_{64}O_{14}$, isolated from the leaves of *Digitalis lanata*. Discovered and prepared at the Wellcome Chemical Works, Dartford

Properties and Indications.—Uniformly reliable and remarkable for its rapid action and constant activity. May be used in all clinical conditions in which members of the digitalis group are indicated. Standardised by chemical methods.

Administration.—Orally, 0.25 mgm. to 1.5 mgm.; or intravenously, 0.5 mgm. to 1 mgm. Also issued as 'HYPOLOID' DIGOXIN and 'TABLOID' DIGOXIN.

Prices in London: 0.5 mgm. in 1 c.c., bottles containing 30 c.c. (with Pipette) at 4/6, and 250 c.c. at 30/10 per bottle

EMETINE AND BISMUTH IODIDE

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

A complex iodide of emetine and of bismuth

Properties and Indications.—Relatively insoluble; emetine slowly liberated in intestine. Given in chronic and carrier cases of amœbic dysentery.

Administration.—Orally—gr. 1 to gr. 3, after meals.

Price in London: Gr. 1 (special coating), bottles of 36, at 7/0 per bottle

TRADE MARK 'EMPIRIN' BRAND ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID
TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Properties and Indications.—'EMPIRIN' Acetylsalicylic Acid is absolutely free from acetic or salicylic acids and is of the highest possible purity.

Administration.—Gr. 5 to gr. 15, with water, after food.

'TABLOID' 'EMPIRIN' (ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID) COMPOUND, which combines the characteristic analgesic effects of aspirin, phenacetin and caffeine, is also available.

Prices in London: Gr. 5, bottles of 25 (0/10) and 100 (2/6); 0.5 gm., bottles of 25 (1/3) and 100 (3/9) per bottle

EPHEDRINE AND *pseudo*-EPHEDRINE

Alkaloids obtained from Ephedra—Ma Huang

Properties and Indications.—Both alkaloids resemble adrenaline in action, but act when given orally as well as when injected. Hydrochlorides of Ephedrine and *pseudo*-Ephedrine crystallise in white, prismatic needles, readily soluble in water and alcohol. Where Ephedrine is not well tolerated, *pseudo*-Ephedrine may be given.

Administration.—Both alkaloids are administered orally and by injection. In addition, Ephedrine is used in sprays for local action.

(For products and prices, see Wellcome's Medical Diary)

TRADE 'EPINALIN' MARK

A solution of 'Wellcome' Adrenaline and 'Wellcome' Ephedrine Sulphate

Properties and Indications.—In 'EPINALIN' the powerful but relatively transient action of Adrenaline is followed by continued action of Ephedrine. Valuable as nasal spray in asthma.

Administration.—Locally or by injection for quicker action. (Also issued as 'HYPOLOID' 'EPINALIN')

Prices in London: Bottles containing 10 c.c. (1/4) and 25 c.c. (2/9) per bottle

ERGOMETRINE

A recently-isolated ergot alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{23}O_2N_3$. Within three weeks of the first announcement of the isolation of Ergometrine by Dudley and Chassar Moir, in March, 1935, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. had made this alkaloid commercially

Properties and Indications.—Crystallises from a number of solvents, e.g., benzene, acetone, and readily forms crystalline water-soluble salts. It gives colour reactions common to the known ergot alkaloids. Causes rapid contraction of uterus. Used after parturition and in post-partum hæmorrhage.

Administration.—Orally, 0.5 mgm. to 1 mgm.; intramuscularly, 0.5 mgm.; or intravenously, 0.125 mgm.

(For products and prices, see Wellcome's Medical Diary)

ERGOTOXINE ETHANESULPHONATE

Originated and introduced by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Presents Ergotoxine in a pure state

Properties and Indications.—Colourless, crystalline and stable. Pharmacological standard in biological assay of certain ergot preparations. Causes contraction of plain muscle, particularly uterine. Used during puerperium for prolonged effect.

Administration.—Orally, subcutaneously or intramuscularly.

(For products and prices, see Wellcome's Medical Diary)

TRADE 'EULYKOL' MARK

PHENYLETHYL ESTERS OF A SELECTED
FRACTION OF THE ACIDS OF HYDNO-
CARPUS OIL—SOMETIMES DESIGNATED
"PHENYLETHYL HYDNOCARPATE"

(Under British Patent)

Discovered at The Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories

Properties and Indications.—Provides distinct advantages over the creosoted ethyl esters hitherto employed in *Lupus vulgaris*. In Leprosy, although 'EULYKOL' is still under trial, results already obtained commend it to the serious attention of all workers.

Administration.—The dosage of 'EULYKOL' depends upon the severity of the condition. In some cases it may be advisable to commence with 0.5 c.c., injected intradermally. One week later the whole patch may be infiltrated with 1 c.c. This dose may be repeated or increased from 2 c.c. to 5 c.c. at weekly intervals until the nodules have disappeared. In other cases, the commencing dose may be 2 c.c., and this dose may be gradually reduced until no nodules are visible.

Price in London: Bottles of 25 c.c., at 7/0 per bottle

GAS-GANGRENE ANTITOXIN (PERFRINGENS)—GLOBULINS CONCENTRATED

(B. welchii = B. perfringens)

TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Properties and Indications.—Used as a prophylactic against gas-gangrene in grossly infected wounds; and therapeutically in large doses. This product is from three to five times the potency of unconcentrated serum.

Administration.—Intravenously or intramuscularly, 4000 to 20,000 Units, depending on the case.

*Prices in London: Containers of 4000 Units (6/6)
and 10,000 Units (15/0) each*

TRADE 'INFUNDIN' MARK

TRADE 'HYPOLOID' BRAND
MARK

A sterile, stable extract prepared from the carefully-separated posterior lobe of the pituitary body

Properties and Indications.—By injection causes contraction of smooth muscle. Uterus stimulated during labour or puerperium and blood-pressure raised. Available in strengths of 5 or 10 International Units per c.c.

Administration.—By intramuscular or intravenous injection. Dose—from 2 to 15 Units.

Prices in London: 'Hypoloid' ampoules (10 International Units per c.c., Original Strength), 0.5 c.c. and 1 c.c., in boxes of 6, at 2/6 and 4/0 per box respectively; (5 International Units, per c.c.), 0.5 c.c. and 1 c.c. in boxes of 6, at 2/3 and 3/0 per box respectively

INSULIN, TRADE 'WELLCOME' BRAND
MARK

'Wellcome' Brand Insulin is the first commercial product prepared with pure Crystalline Insulin

Properties and Indications.—'WELLCOME' BRAND INSULIN conforms to the Therapeutic Substances Act (Great Britain), 1925 (1931 Regulations). It is free from all extraneous protein matter.

Administration.—When a definite diet and dosage of Insulin have been established it will be sufficient if the patient tests the specimen of urine passed immediately before each injection. Insulin is administered in two doses a day, half-an-hour before the morning and evening meals. The average daily dose is 10 to 30 Units. (*Also issued as 'TABLOID' HYPODERMIC INSULIN HYDROCHLORIDE.*)

Prices in London: Rubber-capped amber-glass phials of 5 c.c. (100 Units), at 1/6 per phial; 5 c.c. (200 Units), at 2/10 per phial; 5 c.c. (400 Units) at 5/6 per phial; 10 c.c. (200 Units), at 2/10 per phial

TRADE 'KHARSULPHAN' BRAND
MARK
SULPHARSPHENAMINE

An organic arsenical compound

Properties and Indications.—Solutions for injection are freshly prepared just prior to administration and on no account are stored. Preferable for treating children. (*See 'NEOKHARSIVAN'*)

Administration.—By subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. Dose varies according to reaction of patient.

Prices in London: Hermetically-sealed phials of 0.15 gm. (1/6); 0.3 gm. (3/0); 0.45 gm. (4/0); and 0.6 gm. (5/0) per phial

TRADE MARK 'NEOKHARSIVAN' BRAND
NEOARSPHENAMINE

An organic arsenical compound

Properties and Indications.—Solutions must be freshly prepared just prior to injection. 'NEOKHARSIVAN' and 'KHARSULPHAN' are manufactured by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Administration.—Intravenously in about 20 per cent. solution.

Prices in London: Hermetically-sealed phials of 0.15 gm. (1/6); 0.3 gm. (3/0); 0.45 gm. (4/0); 0.6 gm. (5/0); 0.75 gm. (6/0); and 0.9 gm. (7/0) per phial

TRADE 'NIZIN' MARK

A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid

Properties and Indications.—Readily soluble in water. Astringent and antiseptic. Solutions used for urethral irrigations and as wash in certain eye affections—*e.g.*, conjunctivitis.

Application.—Gr. 2 to gr. 12, dissolved in 2 oz. of water, according to use. (*Also issued as 'SOLOID' 'NIZIN'*)

Prices in London: Bottles of 1 oz. (1/3), 4 oz. (4/4) and 16 oz. (15/0) per bottle

PHENOBARBITONE, SOLUBLE

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

The monosodium derivative of 5-phenyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid

Properties and Indications.—Hypnotic action similar to that of barbitone but more prolonged. Valuable in treatment of epilepsy and useful in insomnia of nervous excitement. Very soluble in water. (*See BARBITONE, page 56*)

Administration.—Half to two grains. Maximum official dose is two grains.

Prices in London: Gr. 1/2, bottles of 25 (0/8) and 100 (2/0); gr. 1, bottles of 25 (1/0) and 100 (3/0); and gr. 1-1/2, bottles of 25 (1/4) and 100 (4/4) per bottle

TRADE 'SAXIN' MARK

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

A sweetening agent free from metallic taste

Properties and Indications.—Gr. 1/4 is equivalent in sweetening power to one large lump of sugar. Used as sugar-substitute as sweetening agent in cases of diabetes.

Administration.—Gr. 1/4, or more, according to sweetening required.

Prices in London: Gr. 1/4, bottles of 100 (1/1), 200 (2/0) and 500 (4/7) per bottle

TRADE MARK 'STIPOLAC' BRAND

TETRAIODOPHENOLPHTHALEIN

Consisting of 'Stipolac' Sodium Tetraiodophenolphthalein (Iodophthalein, B.P.) and 'Stipolac' Acid Mixture, of each, 3.5 grammes.

Properties and Indications.—For radiographic examination of gall-bladder. Accurate and efficient routine method.

Administration.—Orally, before examination.

Prices in London: Cartons containing one tube of each, at 2/8 per carton, and boxes containing 25 pairs, at 50/0 per box

TRADE MARK 'STYPVEN' BRAND

RUSSELL VIPER VENOM

(NOT FOR INJECTION)

Properties and Indications.—Russell Viper Venom is the most effective hæmostatic available. 'STYPVEN' acts as a hæmostatic in any external wounds suffered by a hæmophilic. External bleeding which usually occurs in hæmophilics after extraction of teeth, may now be controlled and extraction undertaken with reasonable safety.

Administration.—'STYPVEN' solution, applied on a plug, may help materially in stopping troublesome bleeding in conservative dental surgery at the gum margin, *e.g.*, fillings below the edge of the gum.

It has been suggested that if 'STYPVEN' solution will not control the bleeding, a combination of the solution and adrenaline should be used.

Prices in London: Containers of 1 c.c. (0.1 mgm. Venom and Solvent), at 1/4 each, and 5 c.c. (0.5 mgm. Venom and Solvent), at 2/8 each

The Venom is issued in rubber-stoppered containers and the Solvent in hermetically-sealed ampoules.

TRADE MARK 'TANNAFAX' BRAND

TANNIC ACID JELLY

Tannic acid, with 0.5 per cent. Phenol, in a water-soluble base

Properties and Indications.—More convenient than tannic acid solutions because it is always ready for application. Neither oily nor greasy. 'TANNAFAX' has a water-soluble, antiseptic base which can be removed easily if necessary. In the rare event of infection after formation, the coagulum may be softened and removed by the use of 2 to 3 per cent. sodium chloride solution dressings.

Application.—Lightly applied and allowed to dry.

Prices in London: Tubes of 20 gm. (0/8) and 4 oz. (2/1) per tube



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